Changes In Farming.

Most observers have noticed that nearly all persons who occupy new farms in the west commence by devoting most of their energies to raising the small grains. They break all the land they can, and sow it to wheat, oats, r.e, or barley. The preference is generally given to wheat, for the rea- up the chimney uncomsumed. Dur ng son that it brings the highest price in the market. Oats are a somewhat safer crop, but the cost of sending them to market is greater. Barley generally brings a good price, but, as the grain is likely to become discolored by unfavorable weather at the period of ripening, few western farmers raise it unless they live where the seasons are known , be favorable at the time the grain approaches maturity. Most western farmers who were raised on the continent of Europe sow rye as they want it for use in their families, but only a few raise it for the market, unless they have a considerable amount of sandy land that will not produce pay-ing crops of other grains. Much larger areas of land are sown to wheat than to other kinds of grain. Wheat is the fashionable crop in all the western states and territories, and is the favor-ite with those who have large bodies of land. Cap talists who engage in farming prefer wheat to any kind of grain. They have the means to purchase teams and machinery, and by the aid of these they can produce wheat with a very small amount of manual labor. Small farmers raise wheat because it brings more money, even at the recent low prices, than any crop they can produce. They need money to pay for their land, to erect buildings, to build fences, to buy stock, and to make a variety of improvements on their places. As a rule, they run their land to wheat till the yield becomes so small that some other crop must be substituted for it. They depend on wheat for getting their first start and meeting their pressing obli-

ed with a practical view of rotting the prairie sod so that the ground will be n a condition to produce wheat. The former is fed to cattle, hogs, and work-horses, and the latter sold for making After successive crops of wheat have taken from the soil a large proportion of the substances that are necessary for the formation of straw and grain, the owner of the land sees the necessity of devoting it to other purposes. In a series of years he raises corn and grass as leading crops and feeds them to hogs and cattle for the purpose of producing meat for the market As a rule he keeps "native" or grade animals, as he has not the eans to purchase those of pure blood. Raising meat follows the raising of grain in a sort of natural order on most western farms. The production of grain for the supply of the family is not neglected, but on most farms that have been under cultivation from ten to fifteen years most of the money is derived from the sale of fat cattle and hogs. As farmers have more means seek to lighten their labors, and they find that it is easier to raise cattle and hows than wheat and other small grains, and they accordingly make the change. In many portions of the northern

Ordinarily corn and flaxseed are rais-

raising. As land becomes valuable the owners desire to make as much out of it as possible. They find that they can derive more money from the sale of from it than from the pork and beef they can produce on their farms. They have the means to purchase the means the means to purchase the means to purchase the means the means t have the means to purchase good dairy cows and to erect buildings for sheltering them. As population increases there is no trouble in securing milkers. The farms are in a high state of cultivation, and a great variety of crops can e raised on them. Dairving on an extensive scale commenced on the old and highly-improved farms in central New York, and has gradually extended westward to the Missouri river. Only in rare instances has the business of dairying on an extensive scale been undertaken in a portion of the country that has recently been settled. introduction of the plan of buying cream of farmers has made milk production profitable in newly-settled portions of Iowa and Minnesota, but as a rule milk farming is the third stage in the progress of agriculture in most parts of this country and Canada.

Observation in old dairy regions shows, however, that the production of milk, except for the supply of large cities, generally gives place to some-thing else in the course of a few years. Farmers who have made considerable money in dairying at length become tired of milking and the general care of dairy cows. As a consequence they gradually give up dairying for the breeding of fine stock. In many of the best dairy regions of New York, Ohio, Illinois, and southern Wisconsin the old milk producers have sold off their dairy stock and have engaged in the breeding of fine cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. The like is true in the old dairy regions in Canada. Men of large means desire to use their money so as to derive the most profit from it, and they also desire an occupation that will not be very laborious. Breeding fine stock is business suited to their condition, and they engage in it. A farm fitted up for dairy purposes is well adapted for a breeding establishment. It is well supplied with buildings and water, while the land is in a candition to raise large crops of grass and oats.

Wood for Fuel.

This country is more abundantly supplied with fuel than almost any portion of the habitable earth. There is also a minous, and cannel coal. We have vast peat deposits that have never been utilized. A large portion of our territory is covered with forests that furnish excellent wood for fuel. Petroleum is abundant and cheap, and both the crude and the refined oil are extensively used for feeding fires. Naphtha, which is derived from petroleum. is also employed for using in stoves em-ployed for cooking food and general heat. On many farms a sufficient amount of corn-cobs is produced for supplying the kitchen fire. Sunflowers are easily raised, and their stalks and beads make excellent fuel. We know I ttle of the cost of keeping warm dur-ing cold weather that must be met by people of other countries. Few of our people are obliged to practice much economy in the use of fuel. They are able to warm all the rooms in their

houses instead of a few, as is the cases

in many parts of Europe.

Which is the best fuel to use depends on circumstances. Bituminous coal is abundant and cheap in all the western and most of the southern states. It is make a batter, adding a little salt. Fry easily ignited and produces a large amount of heat. Experiment has dem-omstrated that it is the cheapest fuel for tard four tablespo generating steam in locomotives and stationary engines. It is in many re- ful; spects an economical fuel for use in farm-houses, but there are very great objections to it. It is dirty to handle.

Burned n an open grate, it is likely to throw off so much smoke which passes it in well. unfavorable weather much coal smoke passes from an open fire into the room. It vitiates the air that is taken into the lungs and soils everything it comes in contact with. It discolors books, wallpaper, and the ceilings of rooms. It penetrates closets and drawers and soils their contents. It deposits soot and tar in ch mneys and renders them dangerous. It is difficult to burn common bitum nous coal in a cooking or heating stove and not suffer from the annovance of smoke and vile gases. The use of soft coal makes it necessary to emptoy the frying kettle instead of the

gridiron in cooking meals. Anthracite coal is open to few objections. Burned in an open grate or a properly constructed stove it produces a steady heat and throws off no smoke. A tire of hard coal is somewhat hard to kindle, b t it will "keep" a long time. With a properly constructed stove there is no necessity for having the fire go or becoming low for a period weeks or even months. It is cleanly to handle, does not attract moisture, and produces but a small amount of ash. It is the favorite fuel for domestic purposes in large towns and cities for many reasons. It is easily stored, requires no preparations before it is used, and its combust on does not result in soiling the house or anything it con-However excellent wood may be tains. as fuel its use will no longer be general in large towns, A large space is required for storing it, and in a city space, even in the open air, is expensive. As it is bulky, it is costly to transport in cars and boats. Yard or dock room for it is expensive. The cost of sawing and splitting wood in a city is large. If the work is done in a wood-yard customers have no assurance that they get the amount they pay As a rule they have no room on their own premises for preparing cord-wood for the fireplace or stove.

Few western farmers, however, can use anthracite coal for cooking purposes or for heating their dwellings. The cost of transporting it is too great. They must accordingly choose in the neighborhood where they live, they are compelled to use soft coal till trees can be raised. Few will question the advisability of raising a supply of wood at the earliest period possible. A good wood lot serves to make a farmer independent in the matter of fuel. It saves a large sum every year. It adds to the beauty and comfort of the farm. It attracts song-birds and breaks the force of the winds. It furnishes a pleasant retreat during the summer. A farmer with a wood lot of his own can have a supply of the best fuel without the expenditure of money. He can chop wood at times when he has no prolitable employment. He can haul t to the house when there is nothing for his teams to do. He can prepare it for the stove and fire-place during the winter, or at other times when he can not states dairying succeeds meat produc-tion as meat production succeeds grain-furnishes security against any ety when work in the fields. A good wood lot roads are impassable and the supply of coal at the nearest town exhausted. saves trouble, care, and money. permits ease, contentment, and comfort. | them.

to have the house made warm. It is easily kindled, and the fire it makes will become extinguished soon after the meal is prepared. With common, air-tight stoves, which are inexpensive. sleeping-rooms may be kept comfortable during the winter with very little trouble. Quite large blocks of wood can be burned in them. By closing the draft a fire can be kept in one of these stoves over night without trouble and with very little expense. Sitting and tiving-rooms can be heated in a very satisfactory manner by the use of these stoves. They produce no dirt or smoke and do not vitiate the air. They are not cheerful, but the common soft coal stove is not. If a farmer raises his own wood he can afford to have at least one open fire in his house during the winter season. This will insure a cheerful room. Large logs, knots, and even portions of stumps can be burned in an open fire-place. An open wood luxury which any farmer can enjoy if he takes the trouble to plant trees. White wood, silver-leaved pop-lars, and willow trees will grow from cuttings and will furnish fuel in a few years from the time they are stuck into the soil .- Chicago Times.

She Had Pined,

"Do you see that walking skeleton across the street," said Dallywag to Gillyspoon.

"She used to weigh two hundred and thirty pounds and her husband one hundred and ten. Now she weighs ninety-eight and her husband over two hundred. The change all came about in less than a year. 'How do you know?"

"The woman is my step-mother and the man is my father."

"Indeed, what caused the change?" About a year ago she had a cancer and the doctor cut her tongue out. She's pined away to a shadow because she can't keep the old man awake nights anymore by jawing at him when he comes in late from the club. The old man suddenly found out that the world had brightened just the least bit of the habitable earth. There is also a greater variety of substances that can be employed for generating heat. We have anthracite, bituminous, semi-bitu-have anthracite anthraci Pretzel's Weekly.

"What induced you to enter the newsaper business?" said De Fidgett to obyn. "You are not cut out for that kind of work.

"I entered it that I might obtain re-

venge."
"Revenge!"
"Yes. You see, the opposition sheet published a cut with my name under it during the recent campaign. It was a miserable caricature." miserable caricature."

"But how do you propose to be re-"Why, I got a boy to steal the cut, and I intend to run it in my paper with the other editor's name under it."

-Goodall's Sun. Hotel waiters are all believers in the 'And-over doctrine - Hotel Gasette.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Rice Griddle Cakes-To one and onehalf cups of hot boiled rice add three eggs, and flour and milk enough to

French Mustard-Take of pure mustard four tablespoonfuls; sugar, one tablespoonful; cinnamon, one teaspoonful; cloves, black pepper and wheat flour, each one-half teaspoonful; vine-gar sufficient to cover. Let it come to a boil, and when cold add from one to two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, stirring

Stewed Eggs-Boil eight eggs hard and leave them in cold water until cold; take off the shells, slice them, lay in a stone, china or block tin dish; pour over them a well seasoned gravy, thick-ened with brown flour; sift fine crumbs over all and brown in a quick oven. They are very savory if properly sea-

Arrowroot Pudding-One pint of milk. two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, two eggs, half-cup of sugar, half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Boil the milk and stir in the arrowroot, which has been dissolved in a little water; take from the fire, add the other ingred ents and bake in an earthenware

dish in a quick oven. Fruit Pudding-A delicious pudding is made in this way: Chop a pineapple quite fine; take some cake which is a little dry, rub it in your hands or crush it on a kneading board; put it into a pudding dish in alternate layers with the pineapple; sweeten abundantly, moisten with cold water and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and three-

Jelly Roll-One and a half cups of prepared flour, one cup of powdered sugar, four eggs, half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, jelly, rub but-ter and sugar together, and the beaten yolks, the milk, then whipped whites and flour, lightly and quickly. Bake in a large buttered pan, turn out on a clean damp cloth, spread with jelly and roll up closely upon it.

Fried Eggs With Brown Sauce-Brown two tablespoonfuls of flour in a little butter, stir a little water into it. a very little chopped onion and a pinch of sugar and one of salt; put it into a sauc-pan and boil for an hour, stirring occassionally to prevent it from getting lumpy. Fry a couple of eggs in but-ter or lard, place them in a dish, pour the sauce over them and serve with

Fried Celery-Cut firm white celery into pieces two inches long; put on to boil in hot, salted water and cook twenty minutes; take up with a split spoon and drop into ice water. Leave between bituminous coal and wood. If | them there ten minutes; take out, lay there are no trees on their own land or on a dish to cool; sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip each piece in egg, then in fine cracker crumbs, and fry in clarified dripping or salted lard. Drain well and serve hot.

Stewed Cabbage—Shred a cabbage with a keen knife; put over the fire in plenty of boiling water, slightly salted, with a bit of soda in it and cook for twenty minutes; drain off the water and put in just enough fresh and boiling to cover it. Cook ten minutes; add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour, pepper and salt. Stew ten minutes longer and turn

Fried Apples-Peel and cut into eighths, taking out the seed and cores earefully from each piece; heat some butter in a frying pan, coat the apples lightly with flour and fry to a pale brown; drain off the fat from each slice, sprinkle with sugar and pile on a hot dish; if you like, you may mix a little cinnamon with the sugar; use only tart apples for frying. Send around slices of buttered brown bread with

Fish Soup-Clean and wash three ounds of haddock, or of any white fish, free it from bones and cut it into small pieces, lay it in a saucepan with some slices of onion, a little celery, a cut-up carrot, a few breadcrumbs, salt, pepper, two cloves, and, if liked, a little nutmeg and a quarter of a pound of mutton or chopped suct. Let it steam until it looks of a darkish yellow color. then fill up the saucepan with water and boil gently for two hours, strain through a colander, add a small lump of butter, let it boil up once more, stirring it well, and serve with fried

bread Oysters Scalloped with Mushrooms-A quart of oysters, half a can of mushrooms, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, pepper, salt and cracker crumbs, a cup of rich milk, one beaten egg; lay a stratum of oysters in a buttered bake dish, season with pepper and sault, sprinkle with chopped mushrooms; cover with crumbs wet with milk and dotted with butter; proceed in this order until the dish is full; the topmost layer should be quite moist! with milk, in which an egg has been beaten, and seasoned well with pepper, salt and butter; bake covered thirty minutes, then brown. Pass crackers and lemon

with it. Curried Chicken Pie-Joint a pair of chickens as for fricassee; roll in flour and try in dripping of lard until they begin to brown; put into a deep bake-dish a layer of the fowl, cover with dish a layer of the fowl, cover with thin slices of fat salt pork. Have ready two cupfuls of boiled rice in which have been worked a tablespoonful of butter and two even teaspoonfuls of curry powder; cover the chicken with some of this; put in more fowl and pork, more rice, etc. When all are in, pour in a teacupful of broth made by stewing the feet, necks and pinions of the chickens in a pint of water, then straining and seasoning it. Cover the pie with a good crust, cut a slit in the middle; bake, covered forty minutes and brown nicely. Wash the crust with beaten white of an egg. crust with beaten white of an egg.

Poppy's Boy. We were working in the garden, My little boy and I, Both dugging weeds, And planting seeds To blossom by and by.

"Here is some pop-corn, dear," I said,
"I'll give you for your own;
To plant and hoe
And watch it grow,
And have it when it's grown." He trok the kernels eagerly, His little hoe he dropped, Then, out he burst— "Let's pop it first, So it will come up popped!"

-St. Nicholas. Bottled Dry Goods. "My son," said a good Vermont mother to her son, who was home on a

visit, as she was watching the unpacking of his trunk, "what have you got "Nothing much, mother," prodigal, "except sundry and divers articles of wearing apparel."

"You don't wear anything out of that big bottle. I hope?"
"Yes, mother; that bottle contains nightcaps," said the visitor, "and I wear them to make my hair curl."
"Oh!"—Chicago Ledger.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

Regarding the Functions of an Important Organ.

Of Which the Public Knows But Little Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientifle American Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning di orders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so early break down! You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unpredjudiced except in five of Tuurn. It is needless to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowi before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

At.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It or dinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ tous as Rutunfive ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ! you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of bood, of which every drop passes through these filters or exerts, as they may be called many times a day as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from sixty-five gallons of blood each hour, or about forty-nine barrels each day, or 9.125 hogshead a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open length-

neglected as they are?

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and threadlike, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result! Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible disfiltered, is passing through this terrible dis-gusting pass, for it cannot take any other route

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order! necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escare disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, and escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue flesh and hone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker

whenever, from hereaftary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption in weak lungs dyspepsia where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak herves.

The heart must on feel the effects of the and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becom-ing weaker and weaker until one day it suddealy stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict.

But the medical profession, learned and But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries are carrying low draft to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourish-ment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly the waste of the body which is constantly going on a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter. But you say, "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why! Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney.

have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerws of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill health of our men and women! Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are decemen-

cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after death examination, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warney's Safe Cure, as it becomes year

easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, es it becomes year after year better known for its won o'ul cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure that health and long life may be your blessing.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

The capote is the married woman's bonnet, the small pointed brim poke being relegated to young ladies.

Miss Liberty can hold thirty-six men in her head, which brings her about up to the average girl of the period.

An Indian girl has been born without a mouth. She will soon begin to realize that she has forgotten something.

Jet bonnets are particularly styliab when trimmed with pearl gray feathers and jet and steel pins and combs.

The New Year. The following verses relating to the opening of the new year, will doubtless be acceptable to many of our readers

"A flower unblown; a Book unread;
A Tree with fruit unharvested
A Path untrod; a house whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes
A Landscape whose wide boarder lies
In silent shade 'neath silent skies;
A wonderous Fountain yet unsealed;
A Casket with its gifts concealed;
This is the year that for you waits
Beyond to-morrow's mystic gates.

Oh, may this Flower unfold to you Visions of beauty sweet and new; This Book on golden pages trace Your sacred joys and deeds of grace; May all the fruit of this strange Tree Luscions and rosy-tinted he; This Path through fields of knowledge go; This house with love's content o'erflow: This Landscape glitter with the dew Of blessed hopes and friendships true; This Fountain's living crystal cheer. As fail the springs that once were dear; This Casket with such gems be stored As shine in lives that love the Lord "

St Jacobs Oil is pronounced a most ex-traordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor, Louis

A favorite bisque figure among holiday goods represents Miss Lillian Russell as a Breton peasant girl. Jabots of lace are again worn on the front of the corsage, being an appendage to the dog collar or velvet.

Mr. J. Howard James, manager Stuck ert's Livery, 619 N. 5th street, Philadel-phia. Pa., says: After trying all other remedies without relief, for a heavy cold on the chest, accompanied by a severe cough, I used Red Star Cough Cure, and in a very short time was entirely well.

A heliotrope caftan with a brim of fili-gree jet is a very becoming hat for a pret-ty rosy blonde young girl.

Don't Pay a BIG Price.

65 Cents Pays for a Year's subscription to the Weekly American Rural Home. Rochester, N. Y., without premium—"the Cheapest and Best Weekly in the World." Spages, 48 columns, 16 years old. For One Holdar you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound Boltar Volumes, 300 to 500 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage, 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers: Family Cyclopedia: Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia; Danelson's (Medical) Counselor: Boys' Useful Pastimes: Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of Juited States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any one book and paper, one year, all post-paid, for 1.15 only. Paper alone, 65c. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers 2c. RURAL HOME CO. LTD., Without Premium, 65c. a year! Rochester. Don't Pay a BIG Price-

Sample papers, 2c. RURA Ltd., Without Premium, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.

S. S. CONOVER

Rejoicing Over His Late Great Success.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. For the last ten years have been obliged to use crutches. Often my left hip and knee would entirely give out. Have expended a large amount of money for remedies recommended as a cure for that terrible disease, have used the most powerful liniments on my hip and knee to sooth the pain, that I might get a little sleep. My hip and knee had lost nearly all strength by the use of the liniments, and I could get no help. I saw an advertisement of your remedy in a paper and ordered half a dozen bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, took them and received some relief, ordered another dozen. Have taken seven of the last dozen, and I am Rejoicing Over His Late Great Success. kneumatic syrup, took them and received some relief, ordered another dozen. Have taken seven of the last dozen, and I am happy in saying that I know I am being cured. Have not used any liminents since I commenced taking your syrup I could not take a step without the use of a cane; neither could I turn myself in bed without aid; can now turn in bed without aid; can now turn in bed without any trouble; can walk about my house and office without the use of my cane. After loosing track of it, for the reason when I take a long walk I take it along. My office is four block from my house; I have not walked to or from it in over a year until last Thursday a week. Since that time I have walked to and from it every day, except Sunday. I am truly rejoicing that I am fast being relieved from such a terrible affliction.

Wishing that I might herald to all who

Wishing that I might herald to all who are afflicted with disease the merits of your wonderful medicine, I write you of the benefits which I have derived from its use. Send me one half dozen bottles syrup and one-third dozen plasters by express C. O. D. This I want for a friend in the northern part of this county. He is a great sufferer with rheumatism.

Very truly, S. S. Conover. Agt. of the Northwestern Mutual Life In-surance Co., Manistee, Mich. Special Notice.

GREENVILLE, MICH., Oct. 22, 1886. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.:

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter, I am glad to grant your request. In nature my disease was a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism. It had been running five years and affected me in all parts of my body from my head to my feet. I was at times so crippled in my hands and limbs as to be unable to help myself. I have used your medicine about six weeks; in all about three bottles. I am now able to do my own work in better spirits, no pains, and continually improving. My age is 63, and my condition a year ago and now, speaks very highly of what your medicine has done for me.

Am happy indeed to recommend its true merits. It is the best remedy we have ever used.

Respectfully.

Mrs. A. W. Caldwell.

Respectfully, Mrs. A. W. CALDWELL. White velvet and white plush bounets are again in vogue for evening wear.

GET Lyon's ricel Stiffeners applied to your new boots and shoes before you run them over. The cultivation of bamboo has proved quite successful in California.

A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine and receive free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, making thereby from \$5 to \$5 and upwards doily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. Ah is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex. All ages. No class of working people have ever made money so fast heretofore. Comfortable fortunes await every worker. All this seems a deep mystery to you, reader, but send along your address and it will be cleared up and proved. Better not delay; now is the time.

The fashionable evening green shades are lizard, serpent, frog and cabbage.

What "Old Fritz" Said.

What "Old Fritz" Said.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great's that "Facts are divine things." An undisputed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful liver vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dispepsia, constipation, dropsy, kidney disease, cick-headache, and other maladies which, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists.

Black Brussels nets are fashionably used, trimmed with French and Spanish laces, for lace costumes.

"Oh! But I Salivated Him!"

"Oh! But I Salivated Him!"

was the actual exclamation of an honest physician, spoken of one of his patients to whom he had given calomel for the care of biliousness and a diseased liver. And he had seliented him for certain, from which he never recovered. All these distressing consequences are avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a purely vegetable remedy that will not salivate, but produce the most pleasing effect, invigorate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and piles. By druggists.

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The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's

The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's

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